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List of a Collection of Snakes, Crocodiles, and Chelonians from the Malay Peninsula, made by Members of the "Skeat Expedition," 1899-1900. By F. F. LAIDLAW, B.A., Assistant Lecturer and Demonstrator at Owens College. With an Appendix containing a list of the names of the places visited by the "Skeat Expedition." By W. W. SKEAT.

(Plate XXXV.¹)

Order OPHIDIA.

Fam. TYPHLOPIDÆ.

1. TYPHLOPS BRAMINUS Daud.

2. TYPHLOPS NIGROALBUS Dum. et Bibr.²

Typhlops nigroalbus, Boulenger, Cat. Snakes, i. p. 24; S. S. Flower, P. Z. S. 1899, p. 653.

Several specimens, agreeing closely with the example described by Boulenger in the 'Catalogue,' from Jalor and Kuala Aring. In none of these, however, does the rostral shield extend to the level of the eye. In this respect it agrees with *T. muelleri* Schleg. from Sumatra, but differs from this latter in having the breadth of the rostral shield as in *T. nigroalbus*. Our specimens seem, then, to be intermediate between these two species. Largest specimen 424 mm. in total length.

Fam. BOIDÆ.

3. PYTHON RETICULATUS (Schneid.).

Fam. ILYSIIDÆ.

4. CYLINDROPHIS RUFUS (Laur.).

Cylindrophis rufus, Boulenger, Cat. Snakes, i. p. 135; id. Faun. Brit. Ind., Rept. p. 250; S. S. Flower, P. Z. S. 1899, p. 656, pl. xxxvii. fig. 3.

One specimen from Biserat, lacking the vermilion colour on the tail. Called "Ular gelanggang" (sugar-mill snake).

Fam. XENOPELTIDÆ.

5. XENOPELTIS UNICOLOR Reinw.

Xenopeltis unicolor, Boulenger, Cat. Snakes, i. p. 168 (skull

¹ For explanation of the Plate, see p. 583.

² Since this paper was read I find that Werner (Zool. Jahrb. Syst. xiii. p. 488) is of opinion that *T. nigroalbus* D. et B. = *T. muelleri* Schleg.

figured); id. Faun. Brit. Ind., Rept. p. 276; S. S. Flower, P. Z. S. 1899, p. 657.

Two specimens from Kuala Aring. One, an adult, had devoured another snake (*Lycodon laoensis*, apparently) about as long as itself. The other, immature, had the head of a pale yellowish colour. Malay name: "Ular ekor merak" (peacock's-tail snake).

Fam. COLUBRIDÆ.

Series Aglypha.

Subfam. ACROCHORDINÆ.

6. ACROCHORDUS JAVANICUS Hornstedt.

Acrochordus javanicus, Boulenger, Cat. Snakes, i. p. 173; S. S. Flower, P. Z. S. 1899, p. 658.

A female from Biserat. Total length 1700 mm. Called by the Malays the elephant's-trunk snake ("Ular belalei gajah").

Subfam. COLUBRINÆ.

7. POLYDONTOPHIS GEMINATUS (Boie).

8. TROPIDONOTUS TRIANGULIGERUS Boie.

9. TROPIDONOTUS PISCATOR (Schneid.).

10. TROPIDONOTUS INAS, sp. n. (Plate XXXV. fig. 2 a, b.)

Internasal shield broadly truncate, hinder maxillary teeth gradually enlarged, anal shield divided, one anterior temporal scale; nine upper labials, 143 ventrals, 96 subcaudals; outer scales smooth. Colour above brownish black; a lateral line of ill-defined yellowish spots on either side; ventrals white, with a square black spot on the outer margins. Head dull brown above, with a yellowish-white streak running from under the eye on either side, passing back into the lateral lines. Allied to *T. conspicillatus* of Borneo. A single specimen from Gunong Inas. Length: body 272 mm., tail 125.

11. TROPIDONOTUS SUBMINIATUS Schl.

Biserat.

12. MACROPISTHODON RHODOMELAS Boie.

Kuala Aring.

13. LYCODON LAOENSIS Günth.

Lycodon laoensis, Boulenger, Cat. Snakes, i. p. 354; S. S. Flower, P. Z. S. 1899, p. 665.

A specimen from Kota Bharu, Raman, found under a charred log. Called "Ular kapak malas" (lazy axe-snake; any snake with the head well defined is called an axe-snake).

14. ZAMENIS KORROS Schleg.

Zamenis korros, Boulenger, Cat. Snakes, i. p. 384; id. Faun. Brit. Ind., Reptiles, p. 324; S. S. Flower, P. Z. S. 1899, p. 666.

Very common near Kota Bharu, Raman, and all over the State of Patani. It is called "Ular liar" (the wild snake). Its food consists largely of frogs.

15. COLUBER TÆNIURUS (Cope).

Coluber tæniurus, Boulenger, Cat. Snakes, ii. p. 47; id. Faun. Brit. Ind., Reptiles, p. 333; S. S. Flower, P. Z. S. 1899, p. 668.

This species is the cave-snake of Selangor and Johor. Two specimens were caught by Mr. Annandale in a cave near Biserat, about a quarter of a mile from its mouth. They were quite purblind in a bright light.

16. COLUBER RADIATUS Schleg.

Coluber radiatus, Boulenger, Cat. Snakes, ii. p. 61; id. Faun. Brit. Ind., Reptiles, p. 333; S. S. Flower, P. Z. S. 1899, p. 669.

Common in houses in Patani, where it is called the rat-snake, "Ular tikus."

17. DENDROPHIS PICTUS (Gmel.).

Dendrophis pictus, Boulenger, Cat. Snakes, ii. p. 78; S. S. Flower, P. Z. S. 1899, p. 669.

This species seems to make considerable leaps from branch to branch. Mr. Annandale caught a specimen at Kuala Aring in a butterfly-net, in the act of jumping.

18. DENDROPHIS FORMOSUS Boie.

Kuala Aring.

19. DENDROLAPHIS CAUDOLINEATUS (Gray).

20. SIMOTES PURPURASCENS (Schleg.).

Kota Bharu, Raman.

21. ABLABES TRICOLOR (Schleg.).

Kuala Aring.

22. CALAMARIA PAVIMENTATA Dum. et Bibr.

Kota Bharu, Raman.

Series Opisthoglypha.

Subfam. HOMALOPSINÆ.

The members of this subfamily are commonly known to the Malays as "Ular ayer," or water-snakes; they appear to leave the water frequently and are often found some distance from it,

especially *Hypsirhina enhydris*, which I found on Gunong Inas far away from the river.

23. *HYPSIRHINA PLUMBEEA* (Boie).

Biserat.

24. *HYPSIRHINA ENHYDRIS* (Schneid.).

Biserat, Kekabu, Gunong Inas.

25. *HYPSIRHINA BOCOURTII* Jan.

Hypsirhina bocourtii, Boulenger, Cat. Snakes, iii. p. 10 ; S. S. Flower, P. Z. S. 1899, p. 676.

At the hottest part of the year this snake, according to the Malays, leaves the swamps and goes out to deep water. A specimen was taken at Biserat along with *Acrochordus javanicus*.

26. *HOMALOPSIS BUCCATA* (Linn.).

27. *CERBERUS RHYNCHOPS* (Schneid.).

Malacca.

Subfam. DIPSADOMORPHINÆ.

28. *DIPSADOMORPHUS DENDROPHILUS* (Boie).

Dipsadomorphus dendrophilus, Boulenger, Cat. Snakes, iii. p. 70 ; S. S. Flower, P. Z. S. 1896, p. 889 ; id. P. Z. S. 1899, p. 680.

This species is nocturnal and much feared by the Malays, who at the same time do not consider it particularly poisonous. In the stomach of one of our specimens another snake was found, a second had been feeding on large slugs. The Malays call this species "Ular katam tebu" ("katam tebu" are the little pieces of sugar-cane peeled and stuck on skewers for sale in the markets); the name obviously refers to the yellow rings on the body. Mr. Annandale tells me that the same name is given to *Bungarus fasciatus* and sometimes to the sea-snake. Common at Patalung, Jalor, and Kuala Aring. It thumps the ground with its tail when alarmed, making a loud knocking sound.

29. *DIPSADOMORPHUS CYNODON* (Boie).

Kuala Aring.

30. *DRYOPHIS PRASINUS* Boie.

Biserat, Kuala Aring, Ulu Selama.

31. *PSAMMODYNASTES PICTUS* Ptrs.

Bukit Besar.

32. *CHRYSOPELEA ORNATA* (Shaw).

Chrysopelea ornata, Boulenger, Cat. Snakes, iii. p. 196 ; id.

Faun. Brit. Ind., Reptiles, p. 371; S. S. Flower, P. Z. S. 1896, p. 890; id. P. Z. S. 1899, p. 682.

Malay name "Ular jelotong" ("jëlotong-coloured snake")¹.

Var. A. 1 from Biserat.

1 from Penang.

Var. D. 1 from Singgora.

3 from Naun Chik.

Series *Proteroglypha*.

Subfam. HYDROPHINÆ.

All the sea-snakes mentioned below were collected by Mr. Annandale at Patani from the seine-nets of the fisher-folk, with the exception of two, which he picked up on the beach at Singgora. The collection at Patani was made within a week, and the large numbers of some of the commoner species, especially *Enhydrina valakadien*, show how very numerous these creatures are in the Malayan waters. A single specimen of a species hitherto undescribed, to which I have given the name of *Distira annandalei*, is of interest on account of the way in which the scales on the head are subdivided, and also because of the great number of rows of scales round the body; in these respects it is the most specialized member of the genus known. The water from which these specimens from Patani were taken was fresh to the taste. The Malays informed Mr. Annandale that during the monsoon, when the salt water is blown across the bar and into the estuary of the river, they are far more poisonous than at other times. Three men were said to have died from bites of sea-snakes recently in a single monsoon-season. They are so abundant that one or more are taken in every haul of the net. The native name for the snakes belonging to this family is "Ular bērang," or "gērang," and sometimes the rough-keeled larger species are known as "Ular gelireh."

33. *HYDROPHIS NIGROCINCTUS* Daud.

34. *DISTIRA ORNATA* (Gray).

35. *DISTIRA JERDONII* (Gray).

Distira jerdonii, Boulenger, Cat. Snakes, iii. p. 229; S. S. Flower, P. Z. S. 1899, p. 688.

Several specimens of this very handsome species were collected. It appears to be rare.

36. *DISTIRA WRAYI* Boulenger.

37. *DISTIRA ANNANDALEI*, sp. n. (Plate XXXV. fig. 1 a, b.)

Body short, much compressed; head moderate; scales juxtaposed,

¹ The "jëlotong" is a kind of tree with slate-coloured bark; = *Dyera mainyayi* or *D. costulata*.—F. F. L.

smooth or feebly tuberculate anteriorly, very small; 76 rows round the neck, 89-90 round the body. One pair of chin-shields; frontal shield longer than broad, longer than the parietals, which are separated from the frontal and from each other by small scales. Rostral broader than deep; prefrontals small. The front end of the frontal is segmented off to form a small median scale; 10 or 11 labials, fifth in contact with the orbit on one side, but not on the other; one or two preoculars, a subocular, and two or three postoculars. Ventral shields feebly enlarged, 310 in number.

Colour olive-grey above, with transverse bands of a darker shade, broadest above, fading away on the sides, which, like the belly, are yellowish white.

Total length 500 mm., tail 70.

One specimen from Patani.

38. ENHYDRIS CURTUS.

Enhydris curtus, Boulenger, Cat. Snakes, iii. p. 300; id. Faun. Brit. Ind., Reptiles, p. 396.

Apparently not recorded hitherto from these waters. Two specimens from Singgora.

39. ENHYDRIS HARDWICKII (Gray).

40. ENHYDRINA VELAKADIEN (Boie).

Subfam. ELAPINÆ.

41. BUNGARUS FASCIATUS (Schneid.).

Bungarus fasciatus, Boulenger, Cat. Snakes, iii. p. 366; id. Faun. Brit. Ind., Reptiles, p. 388; S. S. Flower, P. Z. S. 1899, p. 689.

The Malays of Biserat call this snake by the same name as *Dipsadomorphus dendrophilus* (i. e., "Ular katam tebu"). They appear, however, to distinguish between the two to some extent, regarding *Dipsadomorphus* as non-poisonous, or at any rate not so poisonous as the *Bungarus*.

42. NAIA TRIPUDIANS Merr.

Naiia tripudians, Boulenger, Cat. Snakes, iii. p. 380 (skull fig. p. 372); id. Faun. Brit. Ind., Reptiles, p. 391; S. S. Flower, P. Z. S. 1899, p. 690.

Malay name "Ular tedong sendok" = turmeric-coloured spoon-snake. A young specimen from Biserat belonged to var. B of the 'Catalogue,' having dark rings on a dark brown ground-colour. An adult specimen from Raman agrees in colour with the specimen described by Mr. Flower from Perak, except that its under surface has no darker markings.

43. CALLOPHIS MACULICEPS Günth.

Biserat, Gunong Inas.

44. *DOLIOPHIS BIVIRGATUS* (Boie).

Raman, Kelantan, Gunong Inas.

Fam. AMBLYCEPHALIDÆ.

45. *AMBLYCEPHALUS LÆVIS* Boie.

Amblycephalus lævis, Boulenger, Cat. Snakes, iii. p. 441; id. Faun. Brit. Ind., Reptiles, p. 415; S. S. Flower, P. Z. S. 1899, p. 694.

Mr. Annandale collected a single specimen of this rare snake on the boundary between Ligei and Raman. In colour it is greyish brown above, with darker, almost black, cross-bars, which run down the sides; the sides between these are dull orange. Lower parts yellowish, thickly dusted over with brown spots. The orange and dark markings on the sides of the body account for the native name "Ular kapak rimau," or tiger axe-snake.

46. *AMBLYCEPHALUS MOELLENDORFFII* (Boettg.).

Amblycephalus moellendorffii, Boulenger, Cat. Snakes, iii. p. 443; id. Faun. Brit. Ind., Reptiles, p. 415; S. S. Flower, P. Z. S. 1899, p. 694.

An adult female and a young individual from Biserat. Called "Ular kapak" by the Malays. The name "Ular kapak," or axe-snake, is given to any small snake with a well-marked neck. This species has not, I believe, been recorded hitherto south of Tenasserim.

Fam. VIPERIDÆ.

Subfam. CROTALINÆ.

47. *LACHESIS GRAMINEUS* (Shaw).

Gunong Inas.

48. *LACHESIS WAGLERI* (Boie).

Lachesis wagleri, Boulenger, Cat. Snakes, iii. p. 552; S. S. Flower, P. Z. S. 1899, p. 696.

Singapore. A young individual of var. A. Perhaps this variety is merely the young stage of var. D.

Order EMYDOSAURIA.

Fam. CROCODYLIDÆ.

1. *CROCODYLUS POROSUS* Schn.2. *CROCODYLUS PALUSTRIS* Lesson.

Crocodylus palustris, Boulenger, Cat. Chel. &c. p. 285; id. Faun.

Brit. Ind., Rept. p. 5 (fig. p. 2); S. S. Flower, P. Z. S. 1899, p. 625.

A single small specimen, some 7 feet long, from Biserat in Jalar. This species is apparently very rare in the Peninsula, and it does not range further east.

Order CHELONIA.

Fam. TESTUDINIDÆ.

1. DAMONIA SUBTRIJUGA (Schleg. & Müll.).

Damonia subtrijuga, Boulenger, Cat. Chel. &c. p. 94; S. S. Flower, P. Z. S. 1899, p. 610.

Several young from Lampan in Patalung and an adult from Biserat. The length of the carapace of the latter following the curve is 165 mm.

2. BELLIA CRASSICOLLIS Gray.

Patalung, Raman.

3. CYCLEMYS PLATYNOTA Gray.

Belimbing in Legeh.

4. CYCLEMYS AMBOINENSIS (Daud.).

Cyclemys amboinensis, Boulenger, Cat. Chel. &c. p. 133 (skull fig. p. 128, shell fig. p. 129); id. Faun. Brit. Ind., Reptiles, p. 31; S. S. Flower, P. Z. S. 1899, p. 614.

Our largest example of this species, from Biserat, had no nuchal plate.

5. GEOEMYDA SPINOSA Gray.

Geoemyda spinosa, Boulenger, Cat. Chel. &c. p. 137; id. Faun. Brit. Ind., Reptiles, p. 25; S. S. Flower, P. Z. S. 1899, p. 614.

One specimen from a hill near Kuala Aring and several from the flat swampy country round Kota Bharu, the capital of Kelantan. It would seem thus to inhabit plains or hills up to 2000 feet or so indifferently.

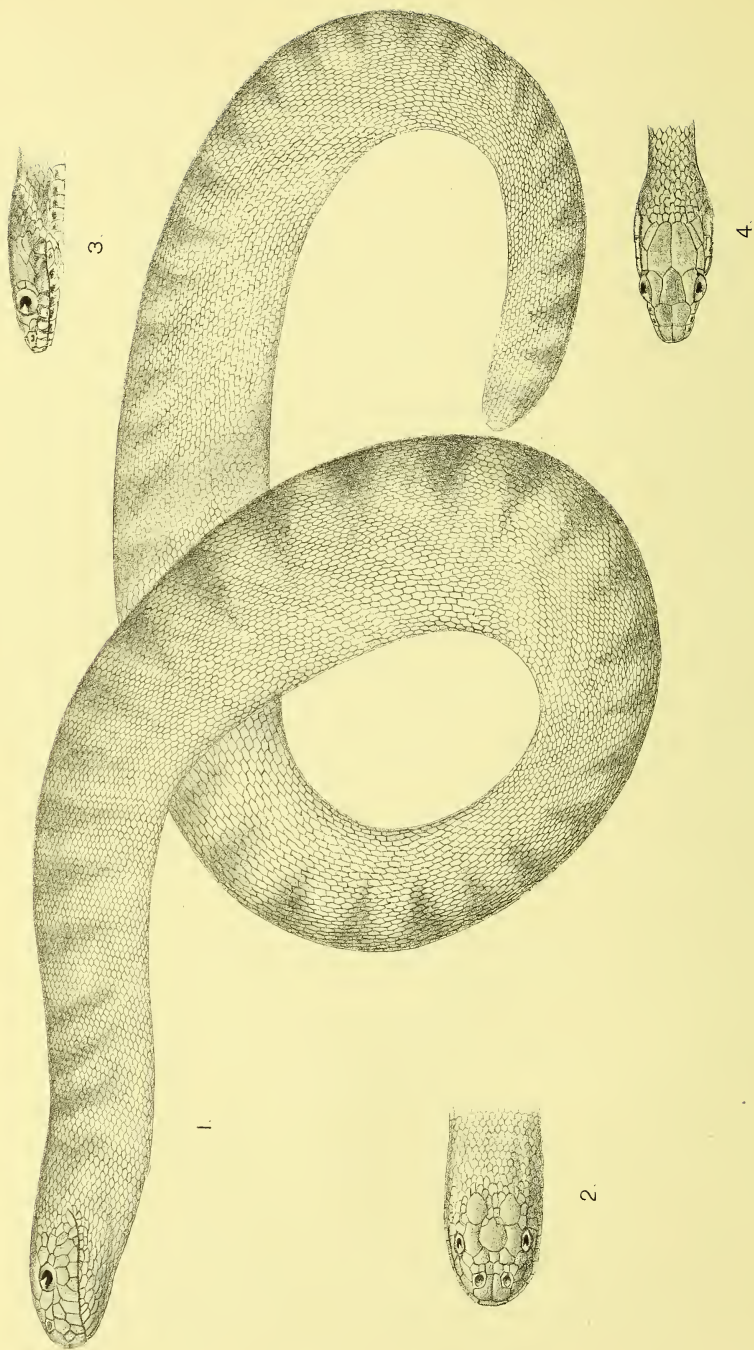
6. GEOEMYDA GRANDIS Gray.

Biserat.

7. TESTUDO EMTS Schleg. & Müll.

Testudo emys, Boulenger, Cat. Chel. &c. p. 158 (skull fig. p. 150); id. Faun. Brit. Ind., Reptiles, p. 22; S. S. Flower, P. Z. S. 1899, p. 616.

Native name (Kelantan) "Kura kura anam kaki" (six-legged tortoise). This name is easily intelligible if the hind legs of a living example be examined. The Malays say that this species is only found in the hills, that the male can roar loudly like a tiger, and



SNAKES FROM THE MALAY PENINSULA

Edwin Wilson, Cambridge.

that the female buries her eggs under a mound of dead leaves and soil. Mr. Annandale obtained a very fine specimen at Biserat. Its carapace was 500 mm. long, following the curve; he was told that still larger specimens are to be met with.

8. TESTUDO ELONGATA Blyth.

Fam. CHELONIDÆ.

9. CHELONE MYDAS (L.).

Fam. TRIONYCHIDÆ.

10. TRIONYX SUBPLANUS Geoffr.

Trionyx subplanus, Boulenger, Cat. Chel. &c. p. 246 (skull fig. p. 247); S. S. Flower, P. Z. S. 1899, p. 619, pl. xxxvi.

Fairly common in the Krian River of Upper Perak. The specimens obtained were caught in fish-traps in a place where the river was practically a cataract.

Malay name "Labi-labi" (applied also to the next species).

11. TRIONYX CARTILAGINEUS (Boddaert).

Kelantan and Patani Rivers.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXXV.

Fig. 1 a. *Distira annandalei*, p. 579.

1 b. Head of do. from above.

2 a. Side view of head of *Tropidonotus inas*, p. 576.

2 b. View of do. from above.

APPENDIX.

*List of Place-names in the Siamese Malay States visited by Members of the "Skeat Expedition"*¹.

The following List, comprising the names of places at which collecting was done in the course of the recent Malay-States Expedition, has been compiled by request, in the hope that it may afford some sort of a guide to the localities in which the collecting was carried out and at the same time make it easier to arrive at uniformity in the matter of spelling.

The accented, or "stressed," syllable is, *as a rule*, the penultimate (in the case of words of more than one syllable).

The vowels and diphthongs are pronounced much as in Italian, the diphthongs being, if anything, a trifle shorter. The chief exception to this rule (in standard Malay) is the sound written "ě," which represents what is called the "indeterminate" vowel. The

¹ Drawn up by Mr. W. W. SKEAT (June, 1901).

following is a general list of the letters here used and their equivalents:—

A. *Vowels and diphthongs*:—

- ā as in Eng. "façade."
 ă as in last syllable of Eng. "Africă."
 ē as in Eng. "fête."
 ě as in Eng. "the" when unaccented, *e. g.* "thě man,"
 or = short ă in "măchine."
 ī as in Eng. "machine."
 ĭ as in Eng. "it."
 ō as in Eng. "note."
 ǒ as in Eng. "got."
 ū as in Eng. "rule."
 ŭ as in Eng. "bull."
 au as *ou* in Eng. "lout."
 ei as in Eng. "height."

B. *Consonants*:—

- B, D, P, T, H, J, L, M, N, R, as in English.
 CH always as in Eng. "church"; S as in Eng. "sin"
 (never as *z*); G always hard; medial NG always
 as in Eng. "singer," never as in Eng. "stronger,"
 "longer," which sound is always written NGG.
 K initial as in Eng. "kite," but at the end of a word it is
 always a "click," formed by sharply closing the throat.

The place-names which follow are taken in order, commencing at the northernmost point of the East Coast visited by us and working southwards.

I. LIGOR (called in Siamese "Lakhawn"). Small East Coast State, S. of 9° 20' (N. latitude).

Chief village: Ligor.

(Part of the Tālē Noi or Little Lake at the N. end of the Inland Sea is in Ligor.)

II. SINGGORA (correctly as spelt, but often written Singora). Small East Coast State lying S. of 7° 20' parallel of N. latitude; headquarters of the Siamese High Commissioner for the East Coast States.

Chief village: Singgora (called in Siamese "Sung-Klā"), situated at the entrance to the Tālē Sāp, or "Inland Sea."

Other village visited: Lam Lom.

Inland Sea, or Big Lake, called Tālē Sāp.

Little Lake (at N. end of Tālē Sāp) called Tālē Noi ("Nawi").

Islands in Inland Sea: "Birdsnest Islands" (Ko Si Ha).

III. PĀTĀLUNG. Small East Coast State, S. of $7^{\circ} 50'$ (N. latitude).
Chief village: Lampam (also occasionally called "Patalung").

Other villages visited: Ban Nah, Ban Kong Rak, Ban Kong Kram, Ko Mu Rih, Ko Tom, Ko Nam Kam (all in the interior).

IV. [CHANA and TEPA, two small districts lying between Singgora and Patani, were not visited.]

V. PĀTĀNI. Formerly the most important and flourishing of the Malay East Coast States. Subdued by Siam and subdivided into seven provinces or districts under separate Governors, as follows:—

(1) *District of Pātāni*. S. of $6^{\circ} 55'$ (N. latitude).

Chief town: Pātāni (seat of a Siamese Governor and Malay Raja).

(2) *District of Nawng Chik*. S. of $6^{\circ} 55'$ (N. latitude); north of Patani District.

Chief village: Ban Nawng Chik (lit. "N. Ch. Village").

Mountain visited: Būkit Bēsār (*i. e.* Big Mountain) or Indragiri ("Nēgiri"); village at foot, Ko Sai Khau.

(3) *District of Jering*. S. of $6^{\circ} 55'$ (N. latitude); south of Patani District.

Chief village: Jambu.

Other village visited: Pēngārik.

(4) *District of Teluban or Sai* (lit.="sands"). S. of $6^{\circ} 55'$ (N. latitude); south of Jering District.

Chief village: Tēlūban.

Chief river: Tēlūban.

(5) *District of Jālā* (often written Jālor). S. of $6^{\circ} 40'$ (N. latitude); west of Patani District.

Chief village: Bīsērat, on the left bank of the Patani.

Limestone Caves: Gua Gambar, or "Image" (*i. e.* "Statue"), "Cave"; Gua G'lap="Dark Cave," and others.

(6) *District of Raman* (or Rēman). S. of $6^{\circ} 35'$ (N. latitude); south of Jālā District.

Chief village: Kōta Bhāru or "New Fort."

Other village visited: K. Kēkābu.

Chief river: Patani.

(7) *District of Ligeḥ* (called in Siamese "Ranga"). S. of $6^{\circ} 30'$ (N. latitude); south of Raman District.

Chief village: Tanjong 'Mas (lit. "Golden Cape").

Other village visited: Trēmangan; Tomoh; Bēlimbing.

VI. KĒLANTAN. Now the largest and most important of the East Coast States. S. of $6^{\circ} 15'$ (N. latitude); south of Teluban and Ligeḥ.

Chief town: Kōta Bhāru (lit. New Fort), seat of the Sultan of Kelantan.

Chief river: the Kēlantān.

Tributaries of the Kēlantān: the Pergau (the village at confluence with the Kelantan R. is "Kuala P."); the Gālas; the Lēbih (village on the Lebih R.—Aur Gading); the 'Sam.

Tributary of the Lēbih: the Aring.

N.B.—The village at the mouth of the Aring was called Kampong Kuala Aring; that upstream was Kampong Buntal.

VII. TRENGGĀNU. S. of $5^{\circ} 50'$ (N. latitude); south of Kelantan.

Chief town: Trenggānu, on a river of the same name.

Coral Islands off the coast: the Redangs, called in Malay "Pulau Rēdang Besar," or the "Great Rēdang," and P. Pinang (S. of $5^{\circ} 50'$); visited by Messrs. Evans and Yapp.

West Coast.

VIII. KĒDAH, or SAI BŪRĪ. S. of $6^{\circ} 40'$ (N. latitude): Siamese Dependency on mainland, running N.E. from the Island of Penang, which is leased from its Sultan.

Chief town: Ālor Sētar ("S'tar"), on the Kedah River.

Mountains: Gunong Jērai or "Kedah Peak" and Bukit Perak ("Silver Mountain").

Islands: Pulau Bidan, one of the "Nine Islands" group off the coast of Kedah (visited by Mr. Evans only).

[N.B.—Two small districts N. of Kēdah were called Sētul¹ (S. of $7^{\circ} 8'$) and Perlis (S. of $6^{\circ} 55'$).]

IX. PĒRAK. S. of 6° (N. latitude). Northernmost British Possession, forming part of the Federated Malay States.

Chief town: Taiping.

Mountain visited: Gunong Īnas (visited by Messrs. Yapp and Laidlaw). Encampment at foot, Sīra (not *Sirih*) Rimau.

River: the Sēlama River ("Sungei Sēlāma").

Villages visited: K. Selama and K. Ulu Selama.

Notes on the prefixes to Malay place-names:—

Gūnong: a "crag" or rocky peak; a hill with crags or boulders.

Būkit: a forest-clad hill or mountain (with few or no exposures); called "Kō" in Siamese.

Sungei: a river or stream.

Tanjong: a cape or point of land.

Tēlok: an inlet or bay.

Ulu: the headwaters or upper reaches of a river.

Kuala (pr. Quolla): the mouth or estuary of a river; the point of confluence of two rivers or streams.

Kampong: a (Malay) village or hamlet, called "Ban" in Siamese.

Pūlau: an island.

Sīra: a "salt lick" (formed by hot springs).

W. W. S.

¹ Not Sētāl, as previously printed.

